

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

Starlings in Washington County, Iowa.—A wandering flock of twelve Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was seen on August 22, 1931, two miles southwest of Washington, Iowa. All were in dull plumage, presumably birds of the year.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

The Brown Pelican in South Dakota.—I wish to report the occurrence of five Brown Pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) among a flock of White Pelicans (*P. erythrorhynchos*) on Lake Oakwood, about twelve miles northeast of Arlington, South Dakota. They were seen on August 26, 1931, by Mr. George P. Reed, who was familiar with the Brown Pelican in Florida and Texas, where he lived for several years.—ADRIAN LARSON, *Arlington, S. D.*

An Additional Observation of Food Regurgitation by Young Kingbirds.—Referring to C. S. Bauman's article "Food Regurgitation by Young Kingbirds" (WILSON BULLETIN, XLIII, pp. 146-147, June, 1931), I wish to report that on August 22, 1931, several boys found near my home a young Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) with a wounded left wing and no tail. It could not fly and would not eat. I fed it sour cherries, bread, and insects. After each feeding of cherries, it would regurgitate a pellet comprised of the skins of the cherries. When fed insects, I would find in the cage pellets of portions of the insects, perhaps the indigestible parts.—MARIE V. BEALS, *Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.*

A Probable Extension of the Breeding Range of the Prairie Warbler.—The Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), a bird not previously accredited to the state of Louisiana as a breeder, can now probably be considered such, judging from the following records of observations made in the region of Monroe in northern Louisiana:

On June 9, 1931, in a section of scattered oak and pine covered with scrubby growth and thickets, two birds were heard in full song. In the same locality, on June 19, an adult male was collected, and upon dissection the testes were found to be large and well developed. Again, on July 8, this species of warbler was observed.

These records cannot be considered as positive indications of the species breeding here, but due to the favorable situations in which it was found, and the regularity of occurrence, it is highly probable that it does.—GEORGE LOWERY, *West Monroe, La.*

A Bald Eagle Swims.—On February 3, 1931, Dr. Lynds Jones and the writer watched a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) from less than a hundred yards distance for about ten minutes. The eagle circled around four or five times, apparently trying to get a fish in the open water of Lake Erie, at Beaver Park four miles west of Lorain, Ohio. Each time it failed to lift the fish from the water. Finally it settled down on the fish and sat there in the icy water, floating as nicely as a gull. It kept working with its feet and occasionally with its wings, moving the latter with a forward and backward motion and keeping them above the water. At last it seemed to be gradually sinking, until only its head and wings were above water. We wondered if it was in trouble and had gotten so soaked it could not get up. Then it apparently made rather earnest efforts to come in toward the shore. At last it shook itself desperately and tried to fly up. It brought the fish, a carp about eighteen to twenty inches long, to the surface.